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Borough of Redcar

1962

ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. S. R. BURRELL

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

N. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The most notable feature of the year was the outbreak of smallpox elsewhere in the county in the early months. Although Redcar was not directly affected there was a heavy demand for vaccination which placed a considerable additional burden on both public health staff and general practitioners. The public's fear of infectious disease contrasts sharply with its apparent indifference to the much greater dangers of smoking.

There was a further epidemic of measles during the year but this had virtually died out by the end of the year.

There are no other features of note in the statistical tables.

It is again a pleasure to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Officers of the Council for their help and support during the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. R. BURRELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,161
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1962)	32,520
Number of Dwellinghouses, Flats, etc.	10,368
Rateable Value, 1962 (December)	£617,570
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1962-63	£2,508

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

	Male	Female	Total		
Live Births	304	295	599	Rate per 1,000 population	18.4
Legitimate	292	282	574		
Illegitimate	12	13	25		
Still Births	9	6	15	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	24.4
Corrected Birth Rate			18.4		
Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age			11	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.4
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year of age			11	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate live births	19.2
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year of age			Nil	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	Nil
Maternal deaths			Nil	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	6.7
				Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	5.0
				Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,00 live births and still births	29.3
				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 4.2%

TABLE II

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1962

Rate per 1,000 Population

All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever)	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
11.9*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	**Influenza**	**Pneumonia**	**Acute Poliomyelitis**
0.03	0.10	0.34	0.00

*Corrected Death Rate.

NOTIFICATIONS

Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.46	0.00	0.03

Dysentery	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning
0.28	0.00	13.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE III

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis respiratory	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	3
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	13
Leukamia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	26
Coronary disease, angina	34	21
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
Other heart disease	15	36
Other circulatory disease	5	5
Influenza	2	—
Pneumonia	6	6
Bronchitis	8	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	22
Motor vehicle accidents	5	1
All other accidents	5	6
Suicide	3	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—
	162	163

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN REDCAR DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

1953 ...	57	1958 ...	65
1954 ...	53	1959 ...	49
1955 ...	58	1960 ...	76
1956 ...	61	1961 ...	67
1957 ...	55	1962 ...	60

COMMENTARY

The statistical tables do not show many special features which call for comment. The various rates shown compare with those for the country as a whole in most cases. Where there is a marked difference it will be found that the explanation is that when dealing with a comparatively small population a slight change in actual numbers may greatly influence the figures when expressed as a rate.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1962 Population 32,520	1961 Population 31,540	1960 Population 29,500	1959 Population 28,580	1958 Population 28,410
Scarlet Fever	6	6	10	19	24
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	0	0	1	0	0
Measles	423	233	216	188	485
Whooping Cough	15	40	45	7	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	1	1	0
Erysipelas	1	0	2	0	0
Pneumonia	3	5	6	6	25
Meningococcal Infection ...	0	1	2	0	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	10	12	15	20
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	1	0	0
Dysentery	9	0	127	0	2
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	1	2
Encephalitis, Infective ...	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Post-Infective	0	0	0	0	0

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Full Course	472	531	531	331	286	316	335
Reinforcing Dose	104	222	253	151	139	208	292
	576	753	784	482	425	524	627

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	1962	1961	1960	1959
Full Course ...	458	451	388	271

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The fall in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis noted in recent years has continued, only seven cases having occurred during 1962.

There were nine cases of dysentery notified during the year all of which were single sporadic cases or small family outbreaks. It was not possible to trace the origin of the infection in any of these instances. No cases of food poisoning due to Salmonella infection were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria was notified. The level of primary immunisation remains reasonably high, though a slight fall is recorded. The number of children receiving a booster dose on entry to school, is however, too low and efforts are being made to secure a better response.

POLIOMYELITIS

In 1962 the replacement of the Salk type vaccine by the Sabin (Oral) vaccine began and by the end of the year practically all poliomyelitis vaccination was being carried out by this method. Vaccination against poliomyelitis has now become an accepted part of the routine of immunisation in infancy but in the older age groups the acceptance rate remains very low. Fortunately the incidence of the disease has fallen considerably since the introduction of vaccination against it.

SMALLPOX

In the early months of the year smallpox cases occurred in certain parts of the country and although the nearest cases to Redcar were those occurring in Bradford some seventy-five miles distant there was a heavy demand for vaccination. At least 25,000 vaccinations were performed in 1962 compared with 252 in the previous year and 174 in 1960, an increase of at least tenfold, most of which were performed in the first three months of the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in the area. The water used is pumped from the sea and is filtered and chlorinated before use. Daily checks of the state of chlorination are made and no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a satisfactory level of residual chlorine. Bacteriological examination is carried out from time to time and all samples have been found satisfactory.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The expansion of the Warden Service for old persons living in bungalows has continued and has been of great benefit to the aged persons in Redcar. At the end of the year arrangements were made by the Council in conjunction with the W.V.S. and Red Cross Organisation for the inauguration of a meals on wheels service in the town.

This will be a valuable contribution to the welfare of persons in the town who are unable to leave their homes.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1951

One person was removed to Part III accommodation under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1951.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the area is provided with a satisfactory sewage system. Sewage disposal is by means of a sea out-fall which is operating satisfactorily.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below :—

5 Turner Street, Redcar

Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinics for school children—
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—
Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Tuesday in month, 10-30 a.m.

Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment).

Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment).

E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Wednesday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination—Mondays and Fridays (by appointment).

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

HOUSING

	1962	1961	1960	1959
Permanent Dwellings completed by the local Authority	150	80	146	157
Permanent Dwellings completed by Private Builders ...	364	290	248	129
Aged Persons Dwellings completed by the local Authority	21	Nil	20	30
	535	370	414	316
Permanent Dwellings under construction by local Authority at end of year	346	502	153	146
Permanent Dwellings under construction by Private Builders at end of year	130	199	152	165
Aged Persons Dwellings under construction by local Authority at end of year	38	63	Nil	20
	514	764	305	331
Total number of applicants for Houses at end of year ...	656	715	826	764
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Homes at end of year	331	302	283	201

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	Number	Number of	
Premises	on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	101	114	6
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	27	25	Nil
Total ...	135	143	6

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
			Referred	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	6	6	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1962

by

N. HUDSON,

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out by your Health and Cleansing Department for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The summarisations of the work which took place during those twelve months are as follows, housing inspection and repairs, inspection of cafes, shops, food inspections, and public cleansing. Detailed reports will be found under separate headings in the report.

Inspections

In the following pages will be found tabulated statements of the number and nature of inspections made and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force within the Borough :—

Total number of inspections Total number of re-inspections	9,527
Total number of defects found ... ... (including outstanding 1961)	2,161
Total number of defects remedied	2,147
Total number or Informal Notices	421
Total number of Statutory Notices	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with	419
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding ...	9
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding ...	Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dust bins	202
Choked drains	830
Choked and defective eave spouts	22
Defective flushing apparatus	10
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	3
Defective construction of drains	15
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	14
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc. ...	3
Accumulation of rubbish	194
Dirty condition of yards	2
Defective roofs	36
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	13
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks ...	2
Defective W.C. basins	11
Choked street gullies	49
Defective paving of yards	5
Defective fireplaces	6
Premises in a verminous condition	40
Overcrowded condition of premises	4
Choked and defective rain water pipes	10
Broken plaster work	25

Offensive smells	625
Insufficient sink accommodation	3
Defective construction of windows	18
External walls requiring re-pointing	37
Choked and defective waste pipes	17
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings	1

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses	4
Number of infected houses disinfected ...	4
Number of schools disinfected	Nil
Number of classrooms disinfected	Nil

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops	193
Number of nuisances found	9
Number of nuisances abated	9
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector ...	Nil

Food Hygiene Regulations

Number of Inspections made	618
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found ...	55
Number remedied	49

Public Conveniences

The Esplanade conveniences were manned full-time throughout the year. Vandalism still takes place, even though attendants are present, but not to such an extent as where your public conveniences are unattended.

Most of the people using public lavatories are not local residents, and this belief has made many Authorities lower their standards of public conveniences in order that they cannot be accused by the rate payers of wasting public money, but I am pleased to state that this is not so in Redcar. Public Lavatories which are built by the Borough of Redcar are of the highest possible standard and are an asset to the town, and a means of attracting visitors and shopping trade.

Seaside resorts, both large and small, have adopted the view that a well sited public convenience, of good design, adequae accommodation, first class equipment and decoration in pleasing colours, can be classed as an attraction which is fully appreciated by visitors.

Paper towels are still being used in the conveniences throughout the town and it can be anticipated that when paper towels are used on a greater scale, they will be even cheaper to use than at present. The paper towel itself has been subjected to search and enquiry. The manufacturers of paper towels have realised this and the demand for paper towels from the public is now being met by means of a paper towel of such high absorbency and wet strength that the manufacturers have now produced a towel which allows for rubbing and has absorbent qualities equal to those of a cloth towel.

Many local authorities are now using paper towels and I hope that the universal use can only be a matter of a very short period of time, now that the tide is ebbing regarding the use of the communal towel.

Water Supply

The water supply to the Redcar area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the period under review, i.e. 1st January to 31st December, 1962.

The area is supplied from Redcar Filtration Plant and also from treatment plants at :—

Scaling Dam ;
Oven Close ;
Lockwood Beck ;
Long Newton Reservoir.

I enclose summary sheets showing the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses carried out during the year on the water supplied from these plants.

LOCKWOOD BECK FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.009	0.030	<0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.069	0.125	0.03
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.01	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.2	2.1	0.8
Colour (Hazen)	3.5	7	3
Turbidity as Silica	<3	4	<3
pH	7.8	8.6	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.5	6	Nil
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	30.5	38	19
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	30.5	38	19
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	29	34	25
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	59.5	67	48
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	49	55	43
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	10.5	14	3
Chlorides as Cl	20.5	22.5	19
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	6	8	4
Iron as Fe	0.04	0.06	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.98	1.2	0.85
Sodium as Na	9.8	10.8	8.0
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	122	141	110

< = Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	5	140	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	12	210	0

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	46
Number of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	44
Number of samples showing no reaction for **B. Coli** per 100 ml. ...	44

REDCAR FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.053	0.145	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.063	0.12	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001	0.003	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.08	1.3	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.53	1.0	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	3.8	5	3
Turbidity as Silica	3.6	7	Nil
pH	7.6	7.9	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	8	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCo$_3$	185	248	145
Carbonate Hardness as CaCo$_3$ ...	185	248	145
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCo$_3$ ...	265	308	232
Total Hardness as CaCo$_3$	450	528	388
Calcium Hardness as CaCo$_3$ ...	329	396	280
Magnesium Hardness as CaCo$_3$ ...	121	180	92
Chlorides as Cl	39.5	44.5	37
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	11	18	2
Iron as Fe	0.13	0.32	<0.04
Potassium as K	2.9	3.6	2.45
Sodium as Na	44	50	27
Total Solids dried at 105°C ...	745	864	658

<= Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	1	12	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	2	28	0

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	47
Number of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	47
Number of Samples showing no reaction for **B. Coli** per 100 mls. ...	47

LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.069	0.100	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.106	0.130	0.075
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.004	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.3	0.6	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	4.6	7.7	3.3
Colour (Hazen)	45	80	15
Turbidity as Silica	4	11	<3
pH	7.2	7.4	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.5	8	2
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	44	54	35
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	44	54	35
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	23	35	14
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	67	77	52
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	57	64	44
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	10	13	7
Chlorides as Cl	11.5	13.5	10.5
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	2.3	4	<1
Iron as Fe	0.09	0.2	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.85	1.3	0.75
Sodium as Na	4.4	5.4	3.9
Total solids dried at 105°C	119	147	87

<= Less than

Bacteriological Results

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml. 99.7%

Percentage of samples giving no **B. Coli** (Type I) per 100 ml. ... 99.7%

SCALING DAM FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.315	0.660	0.250
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.120	0.20	0.075
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.1	1.5	0.6
Colour (Hazen)	6	15	3
Turbidity as Silica	4	11	<3
pH	6.5	6.7	6.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	9	15	6
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	17.5	27	9
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	17.5	27	9
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	36	44	28
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	53.3	60	48
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	38	44	31
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	15.5	18	13
Chlorides as Cl	20.5	22.5	19
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	2	6	<1
Iron as Fe	0.07	0.16	<0.04
Potassium as K	1.0	1.1	0.8
Sodium as Na	12.1	14.8	10.6
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	130.5	141	114

$<$ = Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	3	64	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	7	103	0

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	47
Number of samples collected showing no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	46
Number of samples showing no reaction for **B. Coli** per 100 ml. ...	46

OVEN CLOSE SPRING FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.007	0.013	<0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.019	0.045	0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.005	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.41	0.5	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15	0.5	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	3.2	5	3
Turbidity as Silica	<3	<3	<3
pH	6.65	6.9	6.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	24	38	15
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	71.5	92	64
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	71.5	92	64
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	10	17	Nil
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	81.5	92	78
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	63	77	59
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	18.5	21	15
Chlorides as Cl	18.5	22	16.5
Phosphate as P_2O_5	0.06	0.08	0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	10.4	12	9
Iron as Fe	0.07	0.16	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.86	1.2	0.7
Sodium as Na	10.8	16	6.4
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	139.5	150	119

< = Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	<1	14	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	2	38	0

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	45
Number of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	45
Number of samples showing no reaction for **B. Coli** per 100 ml. ...	45

Bath Water Samples

During the year 52 samples of bath water were taken from the swimming bath, both from the deep end and the shallow end.

All these samples were sent away for analysis and I am pleased to report all were found to be satisfactory.

These samples were in addition to those taken by the Baths department themselves and it is a credit to the Bath staff to be able to report in this manner, as it shows great care and diligence on their part.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

During 1962 soft ice cream was introduced by use of machines. This machine can use balanced mixes and can produce ice cream as and when sales are needed.

The new machines can either use a liquid mix or powdered mix. However, it was thought that with a powdered mix being used instead of liquid mix, it could lead to trouble, especially if the powdered mix is opened from its sterilised pack long before put into the machine. So all persons interested were advised to use the liquid mix to avoid any danger of contamination.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all premises used for the manufacture, sale, or storage of Ice Cream have to be registered. The number on the register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of 1962 was :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
206	308	6	6	104

During this period, samples have been taken both from manufacturers and retailers throughout the town. Appended below are the results of this sampling :—

91 Samples were found to be Grade 1.
11 Samples were found to be Grade 2.
1 Sample was found to be Grade 3.
1 Sample was found to be Grade 4.

Under the same Act, premises which are used for the manufacture of fish cakes, sausage and potted meats, have to be registered and the list below shows the number on the register. During the year, 116 inspections were carried out on these premises :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
27	116	7	7	Nil

Shops Act	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	1	1	Nil
Lack of ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	2	2	Nil
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient washing accommodation ...	1	1	Nil
Provision of hot water	Nil	Nil	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

Shops within the Borough :—

Amusement Arcades	9
Bakers and Confectioners	18
Butchers	26
Catering Premises	36
Chemists	12
Cycles	3
Dairies	4
Departmental Stores	4
Drapers and Wools	18
Dry Cleaners	7
Fancy Goods and Toys	15
Fish Friers	12
Fish Mongers	4
Footwear Repairs	6
Footwear Sales	8
Fuel Merchants	5
Furniture	11
Greengrocer	19
Grocer	88
Hardware	12
Hairdresser (gents)	14
Hairdresser (ladies)	27
Jewellers	4
Newsagent, Tobacco	24
Off Licence	10
Optician	6
Outfitters (gents)	9
Outfitters (ladies)	15
Paints and Paper	12
Petrol and Car Accessories	12
Pets	2
Radio and Electrical	13
Sweets	22
Tailors	3
Wholesale Dealers	6
Miscellaneous	16
Total	512

General Provisions :—

Number of visits made	1,600
Number of interviews	86

Much of the work as tabulated above is in connection with the personnel of the shops, and by these inspections, carried out day and night and on a Sunday, the regulations of the shops are able to be adhered to.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 — Rodent Control

Only one full-time Rodent Operator is employed by your Health Department. The only additional help which is given to him is during the two sewer treatments under the guidance of instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

One of the tests which faces a health inspector is how to deal with rat and mice infestation.

Treatment is useless without a proper and thorough search where the rats or mice are coming from, prevention and proofing are one of the first essentials.

The rat is a clever beast. He can climb with the next and dig in when he cannot rise. He is a creature of habit and easily traced.

In most cases bad workmanship is at the root of the rat trouble.

With new buildings rat proofing should be considered at the initial stages of planning.

The following is a summary of sewer treatments :—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments	351
Number of poison takes	30
Number of partial poison takes	79

The following table shows the work carried out by your Rodent Operator :—

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice ...	8
Number of visits to Council houses for mice	57
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats	30
Number of visits to Council houses for rats	310
Number of private houses dealt with for mice	21
Number of visits to private houses for mice	141
Number of private houses dealt with for rats	159
Number of visits to private houses for rats	1,847
Number of business premises dealt with for mice ...	10
Number of visits to business premises for mice ...	46
Number of business premises dealt with for rats ...	15
Number of visits to business premises for rats ...	202
Number of surface investigations for mice	—
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for mice	—
Number of surface investigations for rats	17
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats	352
Total Visits	2,955

Summer Camps

Two summer camps exist in Redcar, one at Redcar Lane and the other near Warrenby. I hope by next Annual Report I can state another is in use, West of Majuba, owned by the Borough of Redcar.

When the Local Authority area is small, and the number of vans likewise, the provision of a municipal site is the obvious answer.

The static holiday caravan site is to be found all round Britain's coast-line, and holiday caravanning has become a major industry at the present time.

Caravans " en masse " are not objects of beauty, though much can be done by careful landscaping, siting and tree planting.

The itinerant caravan dwellers are a nuisance, they make their appearance, " like mushrooms do in the night," they park their caravans where they please and respect nobody's property. On departure they leave behind filth for others to clean up.

Due to co-operation with the Police these type of caravanners are removed from sites in the Borough of Redcar as quickly as possible.

Both sites in the town have conformed to the conditions under the new Act, regular inspections have been carried out on these sites, and both were found to be well conducted and managed.

Disinfestation

During the year 40 complaints were received and dealt with by your Health Department, half of these complaints were for cockroaches.

There was an infestation of red ants on one estate, but they were more of a nuisance value. These were treated by means of the powder blower and a definite result was obtained in all cases.

Disinfection of Premises

During the year only four premises were disinfected following infectious diseases. This figure is a decrease of 18 on last year.

Housing Inspections

Inspections of houses for the Housing Department have been carried out by your department and below is the number of inspections :—

Number of inspections for Selection List	331
Number of inspections for Classification of Houses ...	265
Number of inspections for Overcrowding	4
Number of inspections for Exchanges	39
	639

Places of Entertainment

Inspections have taken place throughout the town in places of entertainment, both during and before performances, and more so where Bingo is taking place and cups of tea and biscuits, etc., are being served.

Public houses were inspected and in cases where recommendations were made the fullest co-operation was received from the owners.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Chief Industries within your Borough liable to cause pollution, in addition to houses, are set out below :—

	Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1.	I.C.I. Chemical Works	Smoke and Fumes.
2.	Dorman Long & Company Steel Works	Smoke, Grit and Fumes.
3.	Laundry	Smoke.
4.	Schools' Cooking Centre	Smoke.
5.	School Chimney, Redcar Lane	Smoke.
6.	School Chimney, Kirkleatham Lane	Smoke.
7.	Experimental Plant, Dorman Long & Company	Fumes.
8.	Technical College Chimney, Corporation Road	Smoke.
9.	Domestic Chimneys	Smoke.

The Clean Air Act of 1956 shows that the recommendations of the Beaver Committee on air pollution were sound.

On the industrial side, smoke and grit reduction is progressing well.

What about the domestic side ! In some senses progress is excellent, in some senses disappointing indeed.

It has been stated that it has been fully proved that the principle for setting up smokeless zones and steadily extending them is effective and workable.

The Act will work and does work and will in time achieve the aim of abolishing domestic smoke.

As regards industry, the man or housewife when seeing a cloud of smoke arising from a factory chimney remarks immediately " There should be a law agin' it."

Smoke issuing from industrial chimneys is money thrown away. " Smoke and inefficiency are great companions."

Planners and architects must be educated to a realisation that maintenance of clean air is initself good planning.

Another source of pollution that is causing concern is diesel fumes, the cause of this is too great a quantity of fuel being delivered by the pressure pump into the engine and malfunctioning of the fuel injectors.

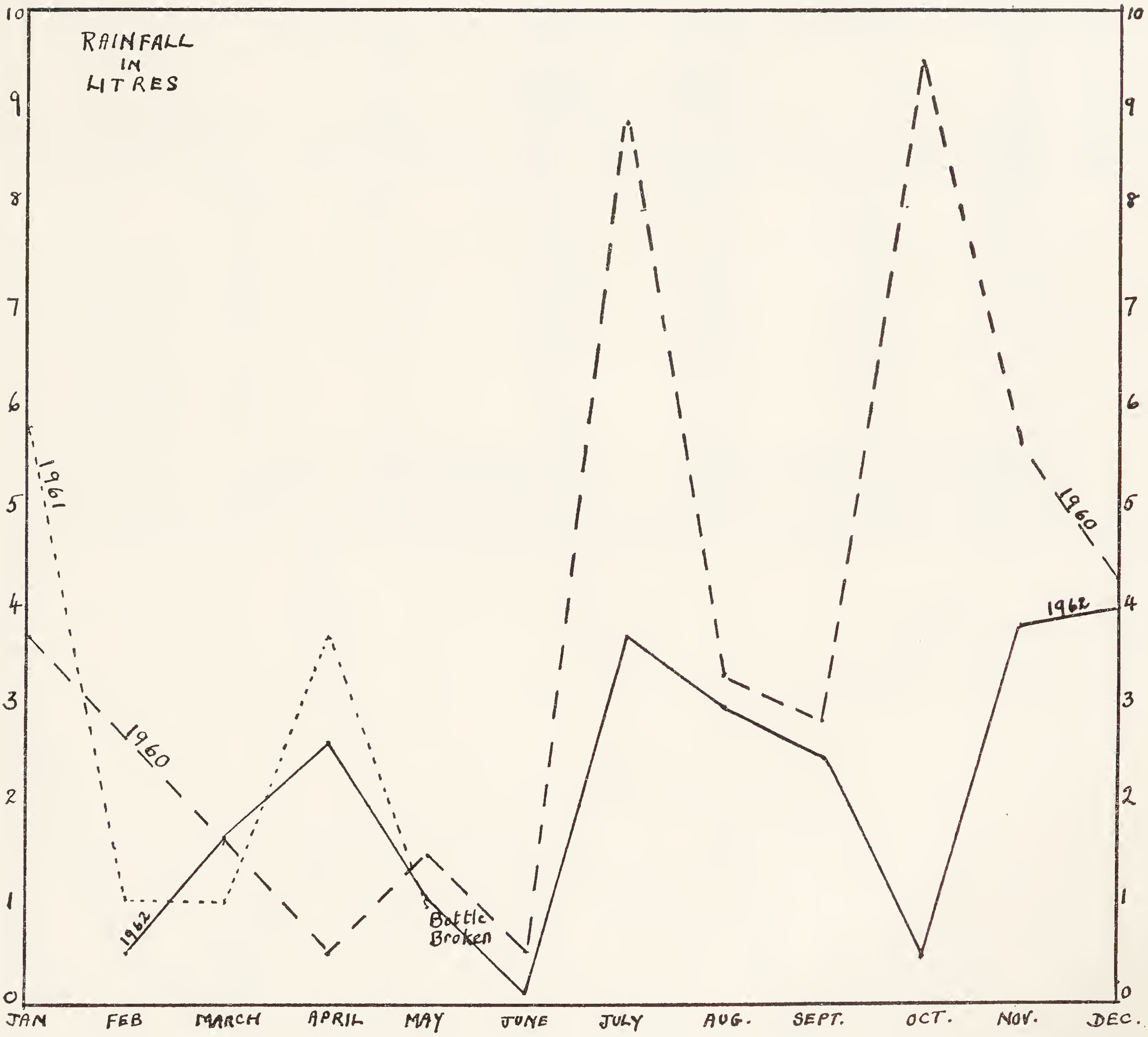
Under the Road Traffic Bill this is an offence.

Warrenby—Industrial

Month, 1962	pH	Rainfall Litres	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
January ...			Bottle not Received.		
February ...	6.3	0.56	10.12	19.44	29.56
March ...	6.5	1.69	5.95	10.72	15.67
April	6.4	2.63	6.25	8.25	14.50
May	7.0	1.10	20.60	3.24	23.84
June	7.0	0.43	23.52	7.08	30.60
July	7.0	3.75	13.85	9.52	32.37
August ...	7.0	3.00	15.20	8.30	23.50
September ...	6.0	2.55	18.73	—	18.73
October ...	6.3	0.45	11.36	—	11.36
November ...	6.0	3.85	13.73	—	13.73
December ...	6.8	4.00	25.20	—	25.20
Total	72.3	24.01	164.51	66.55	231.06
Average, 1962	6.57	2.18	14.95	6.05	21.00
Average, 1961	6.1	2.546	8.40	9.81	18.21
Average, 1960	6.12	3.77	9.48	10.86	20.34
Average, 1959	6.65	1.21	8.62	9.00	17.62
Average, 1958	0.962	6.358	6.9	10.48	17.38

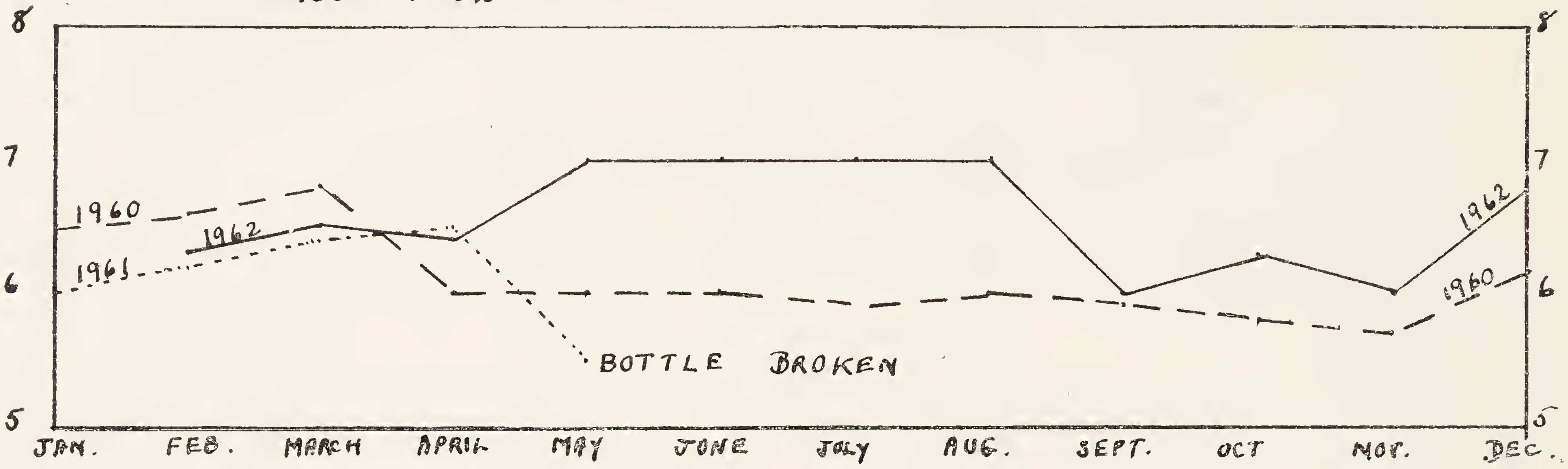
WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL.
1960 - 1962

RAINFALL.



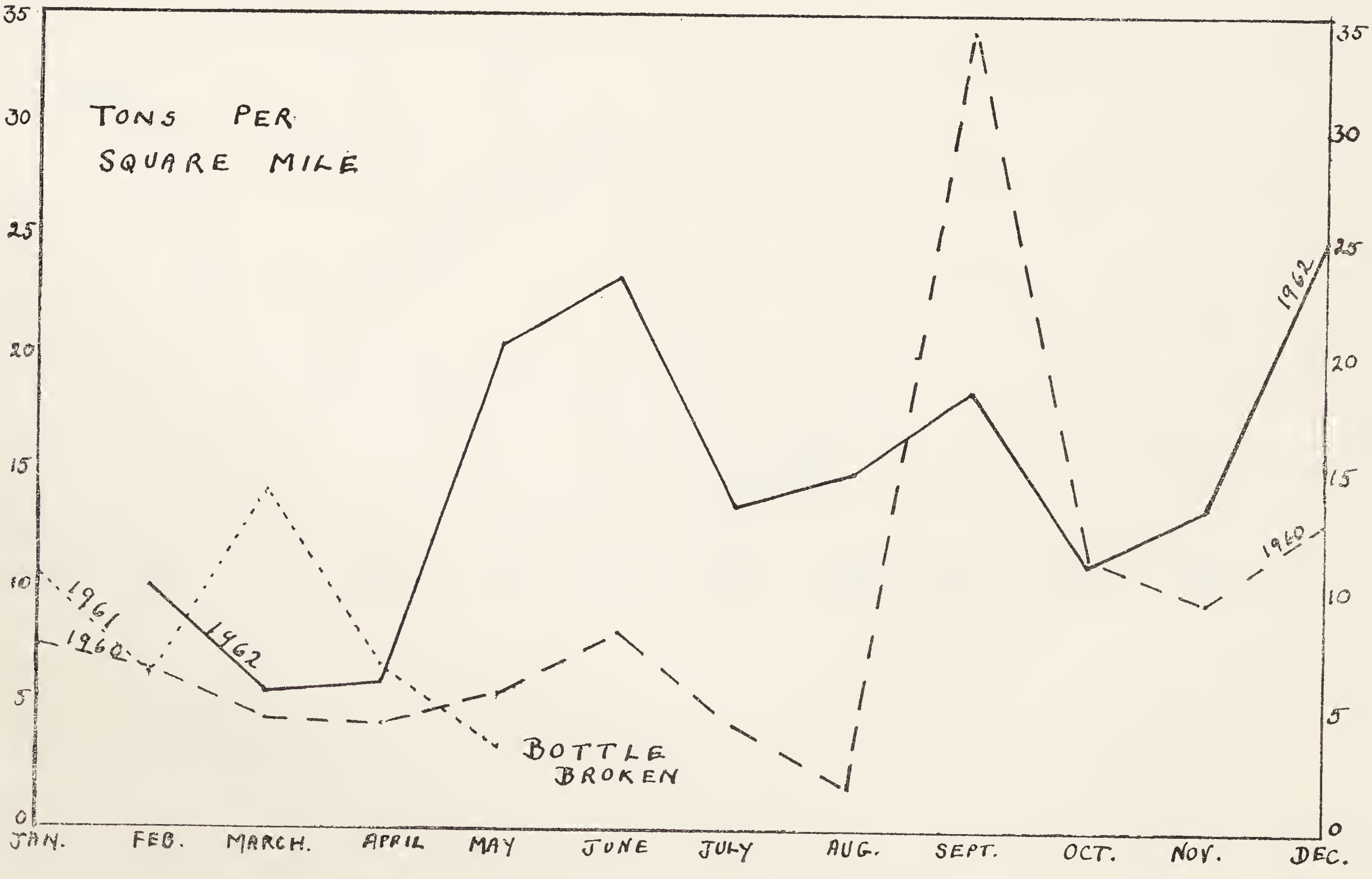
WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL. pH VALUE

1960 - 1962



WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL. INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1960 - 1962

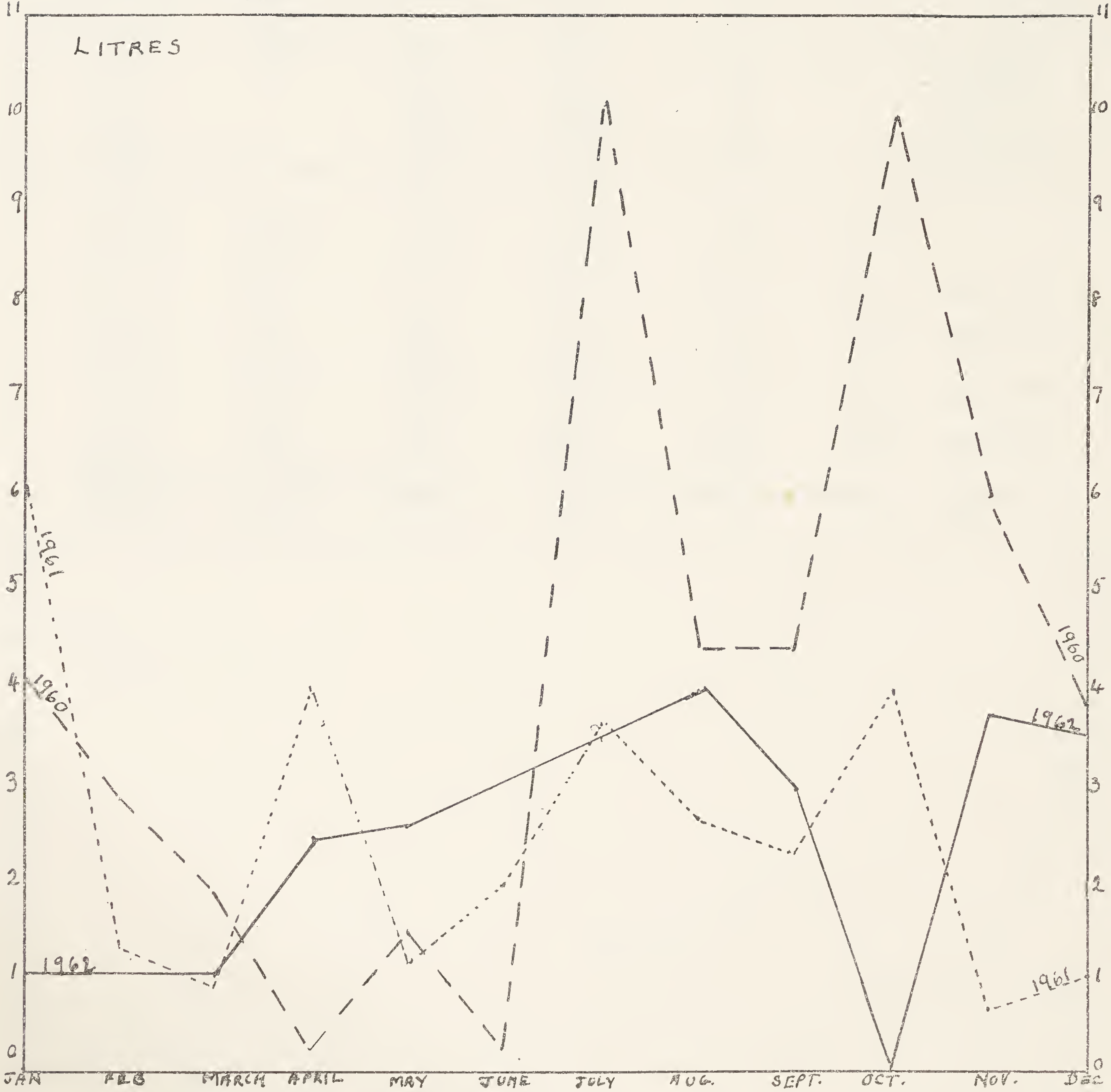


Dormanstown—Semi-Industrial

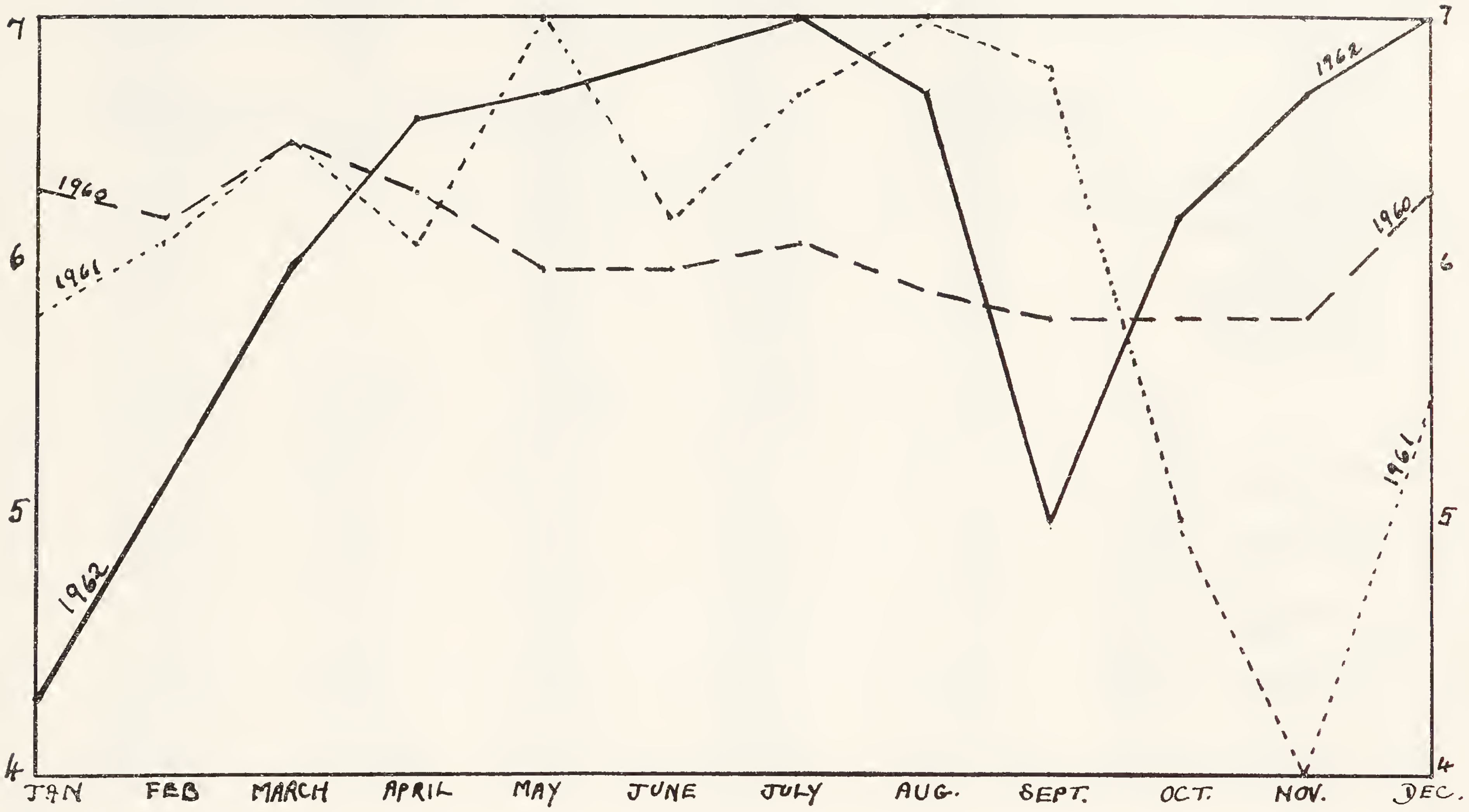
Month, 1962	pH	Rainfall Litres	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
January ...	4.2	1.11	2.40	3.71	6.11
February ...		Bottle not Received.			
March ...	6.0	1.35	3.57	10.09	13.66
April	6.6	2.40	2.44	8.48	10.92
May	6.7	2.60	12.56	6.08	18.64
June		Gauge bottle received empty.			
July	7.0	3.55	7.95	10.22	18.17
August ...	6.8	4.00	8.18	7.60	15.78
September ...	5.0	3.00	10.65	—	10.65
October ...	6.2	0.55	5.85	—	5.85
November ...	6.8	3.77	10.47	—	10.47
December ...	7.0	3.55	18.34	—	18.34
Total	62.3	25.88	82.41	46.18	128.59
Average, 1962	6.23	2.588	8.241	4.618	12.859
Average, 1961	6.6	2.53	6.89	9.30	16.19
Average, 1960	6.1	4.15	8.02	9.70	17.72
Average, 1959	6.55	1.385	7.95	9.94	17.89
Average, 1958	1.77	6.51	8.689	10.73	19.419

DORMANSTOWN SEMI-INDUSTRIAL. RAINFALL

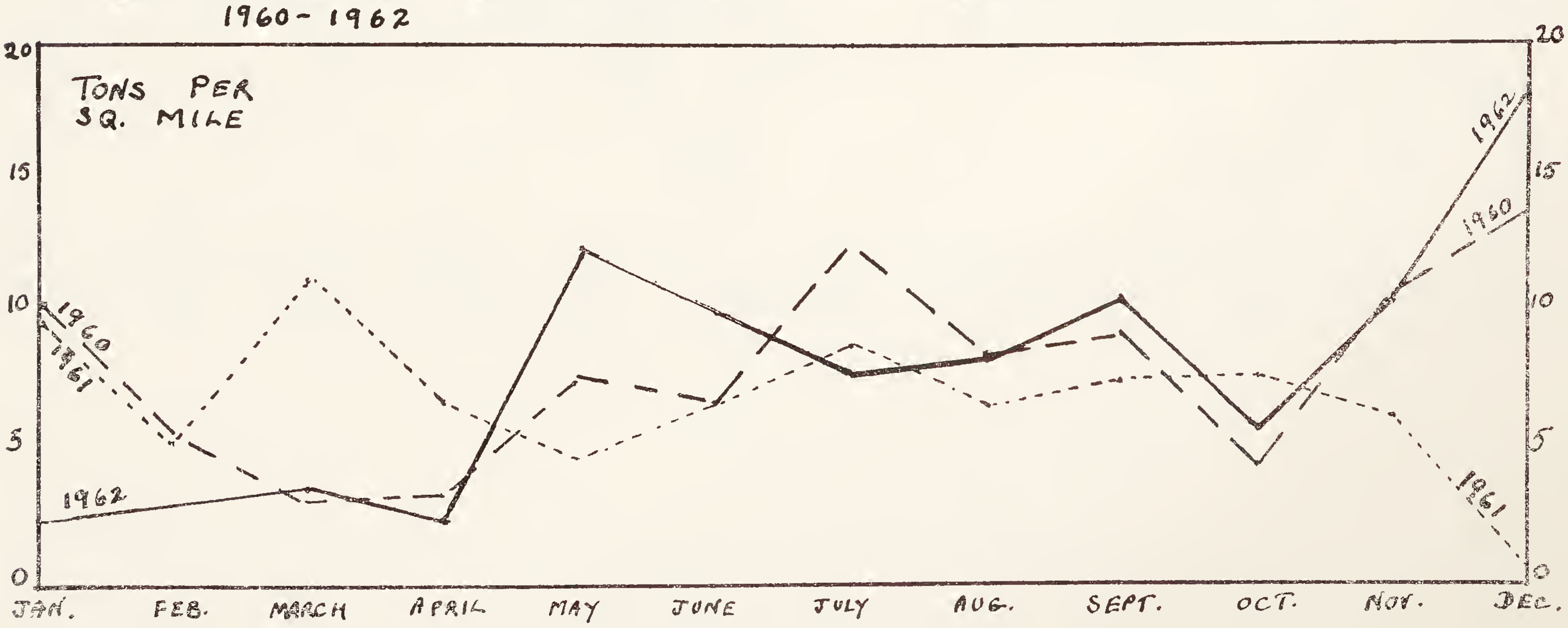
1960. - 1962



DORMANSTOWN – SEMI-INDUSTRIAL. pH VALUE
1960 - 1962



DORMANSTOWN SEMI-INDUSTRIAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.
1960 - 1962

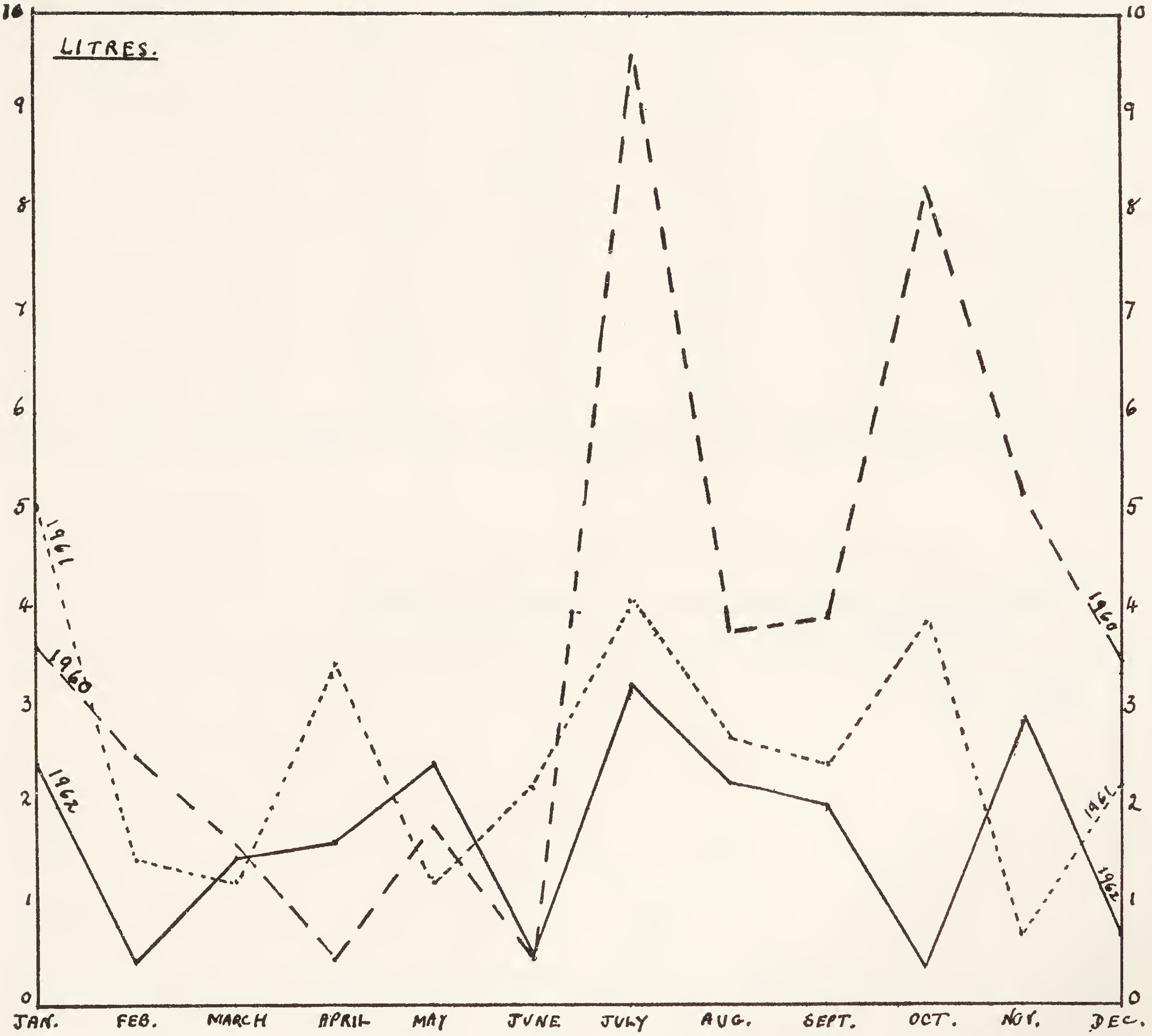


Racecourse—Residential

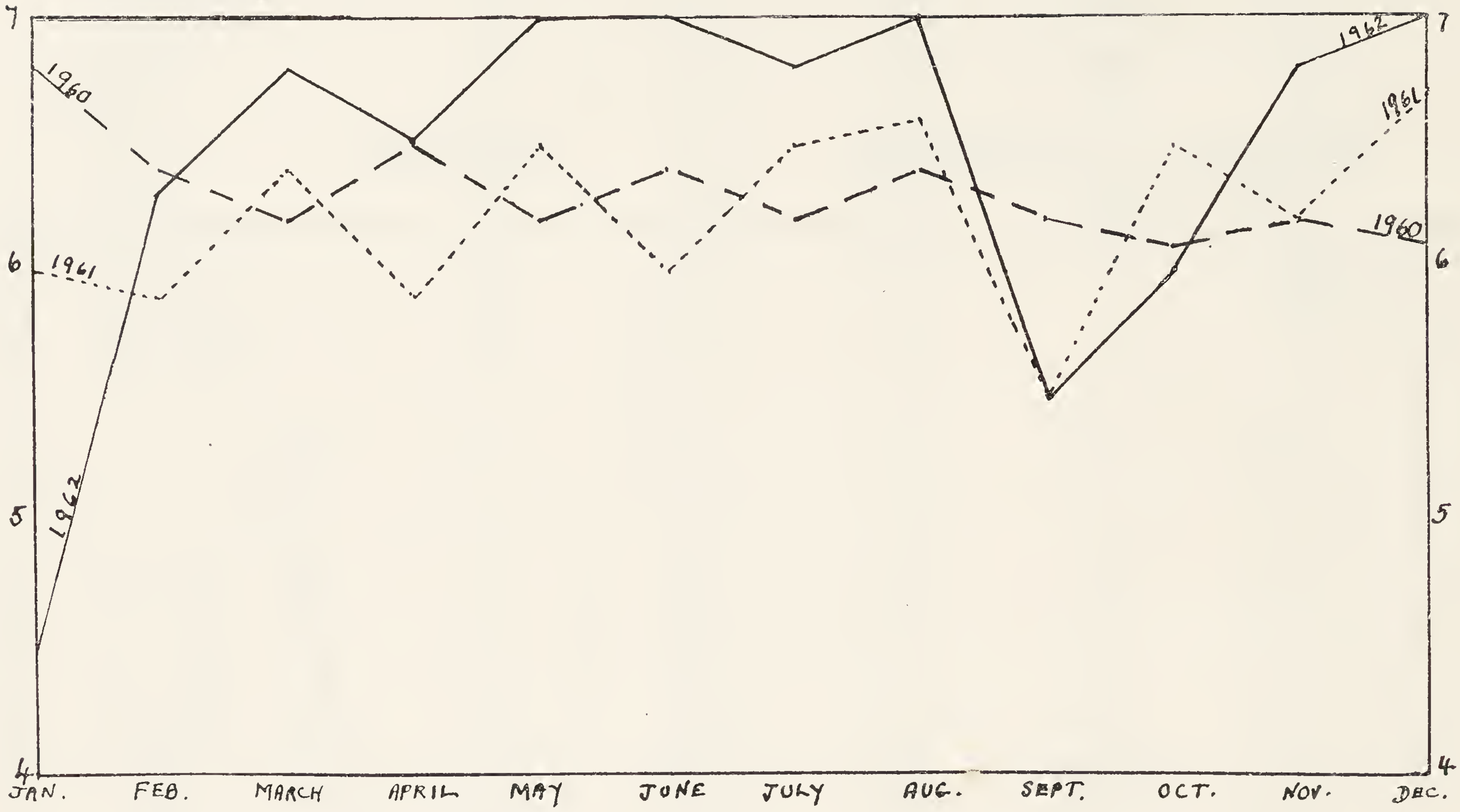
Month, 1962	pH	Rainfall Litres	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
January ...	4.5	2.41	6.54	7.41	13.95
Februaary ...	6.3	0.43	5.07	17.70	22.77
March ...	6.8	1.47	5.58	8.02	13.60
April	6.5	1.68	1.50	4.26	5.76
May	7.0	2.42	10.36	7.62	17.98
June	7.0	0.49	6.91	5.18	12.09
July	6.8	3.25	4.31	8.68	12.99
August ...	7.2	2.25	5.08	6.25	11.33
September ...	5.5	2.03	6.69	—	6.69
October ...	6.0	0.40	4.14	—	4.14
November ...	6.8	2.90	7.41	—	7.41
December ...	7.0	3.40	7.98	—	7.98
Total	77.4	23.13	71.57	65.12	136.69
Average, 1962	6.45	1.927	5.963	5.426	11.390
Average, 1961	6.2	2.54	5.48	9.57	15.05
Average, 1960	6.3	3.73	6.25	6.96	13.21
Average, 1959	6.34	1.378	5.375	8.19	13.57
Average, 1958	1.53	5.833	5.225	10.70	15.925

RACECOURSE RESIDENTIAL RAINFALL.

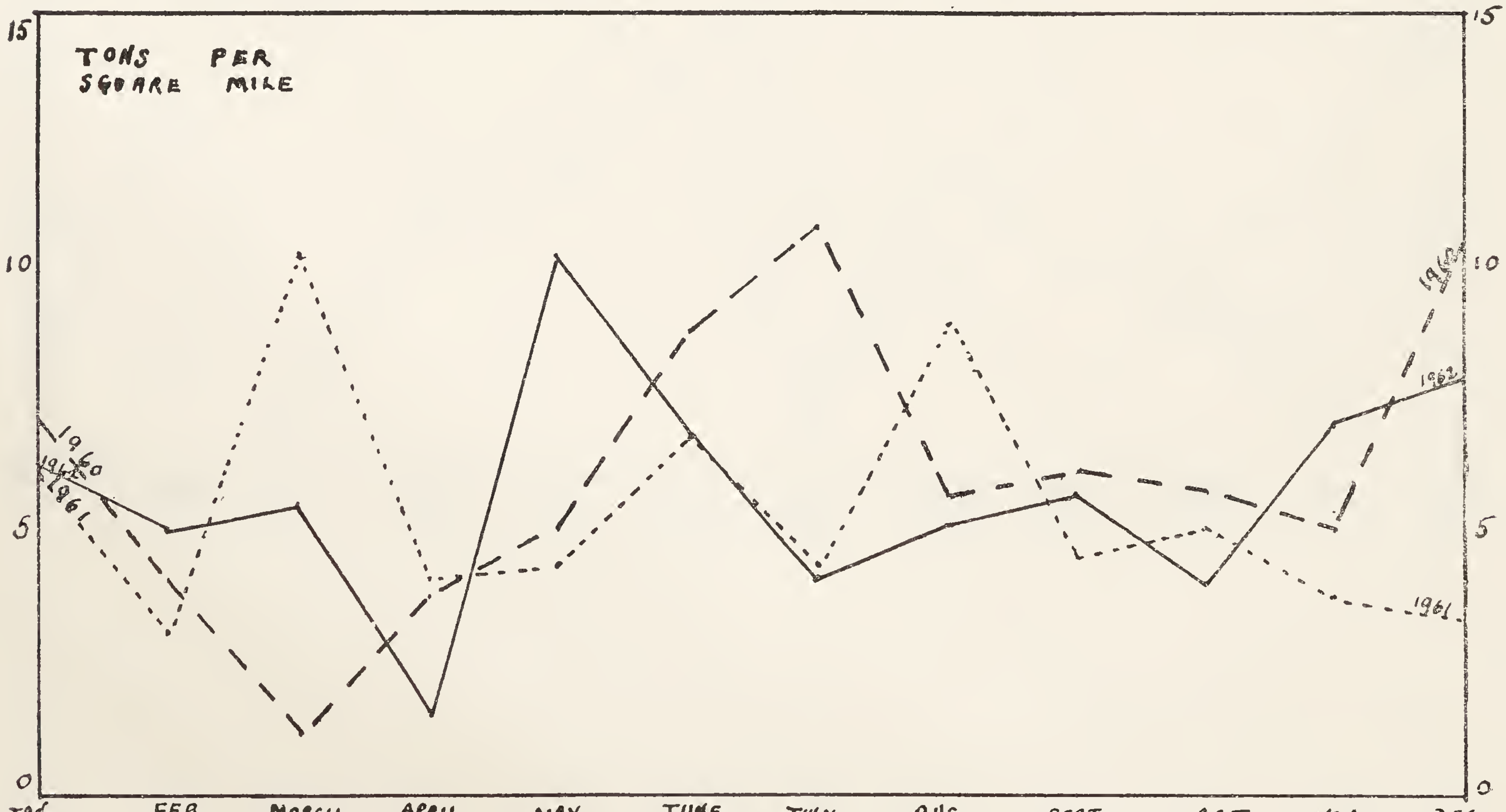
1960 - 1962



RACECOURSE - RESIDENTIAL. pH VALUE.
1960 - 1962



RACECOURSE - RESIDENTIAL. INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.
1960 - 1962

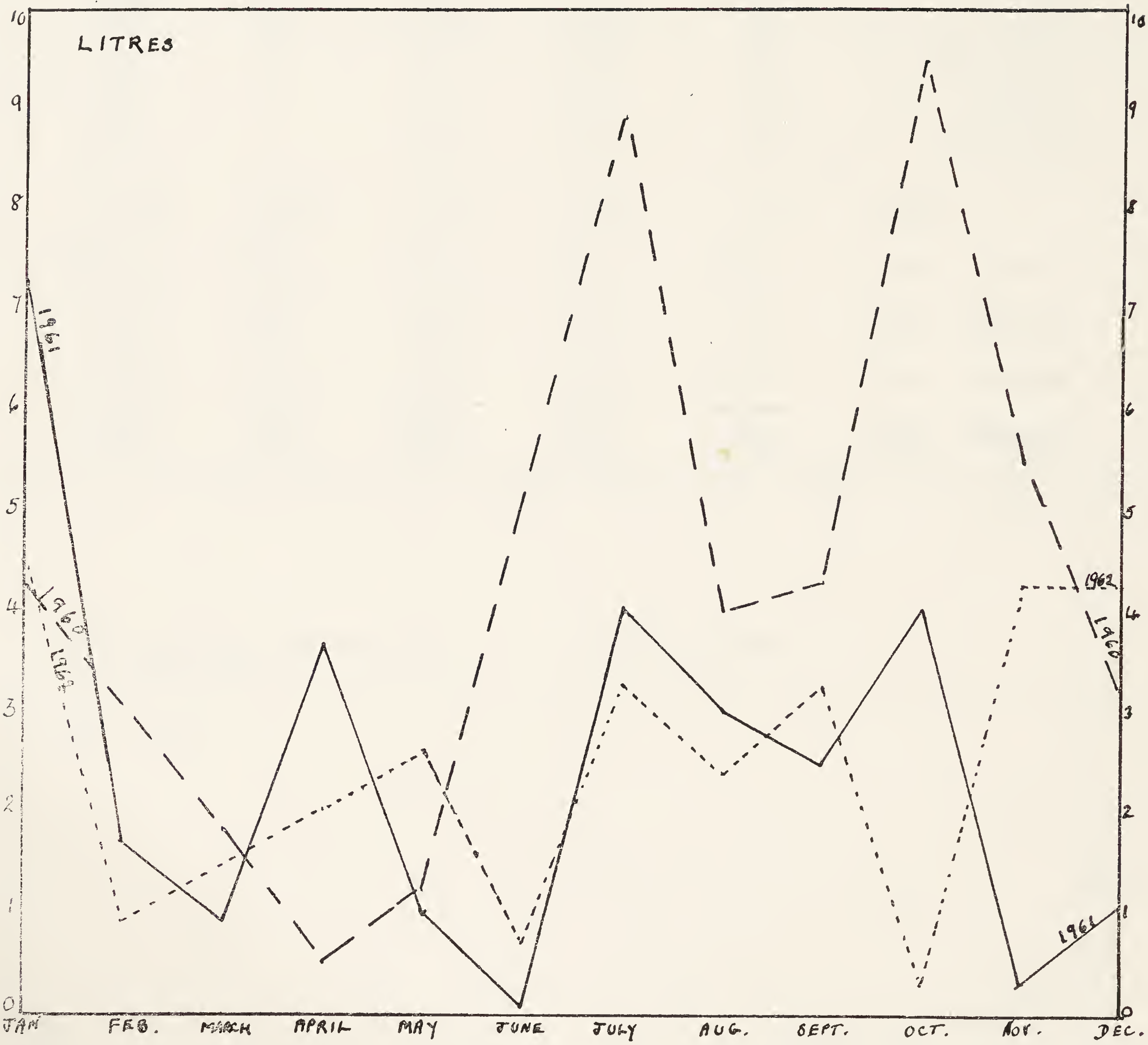


John E. Batty School—Residential

Month, 1962	pH	Rainfall Litres	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
January ...	5.0	3.92	8.45	11.52	19.97
February ...	6.3	0.92	6.77	20.50	27.27
March ...		Contaminated with Clay and Sand.			
April	6.2	2.05	5.22	6.98	12.20
May	6.0	2.61	8.13	5.04	13.17
June	7.2	0.75	5.24	3.27	8.51
July	7.0	3.30	6.65	8.15	14.80
August ...	7.0	2.40	5.34	6.85	12.19
September ...	6.8	3.30	5.41	—	5.41
October ...	5.3	0.26	3.41	—	3.41
November ...	5.3	4.34	8.74	—	8.74
December ...	6.6	4.30	8.85	—	8.85
Total	68.7	28.15	72.21	62.31	134.52
Average, 1962	6.245	2.559	6.564	5.664	12.229
Average, 1961	6.1	2.71	5.60	6.06	11.66
Average, 1960	5.93	3.91	6.80	8.47	15.27
Average, 1959	6.06	1.52	6.017	6.87	12.89

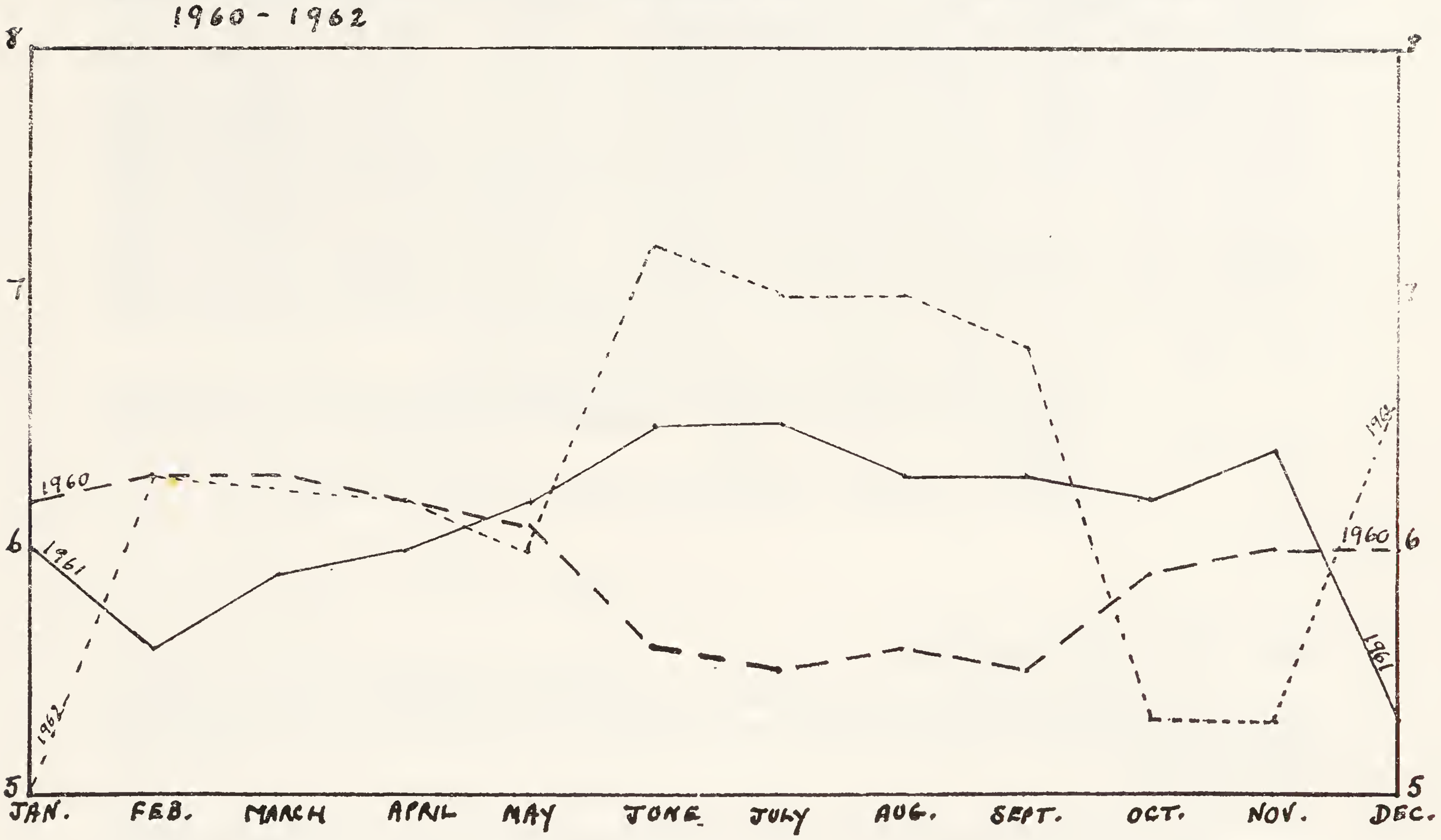
JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL – RESIDENTIAL RAINFALL

1960 – 1962



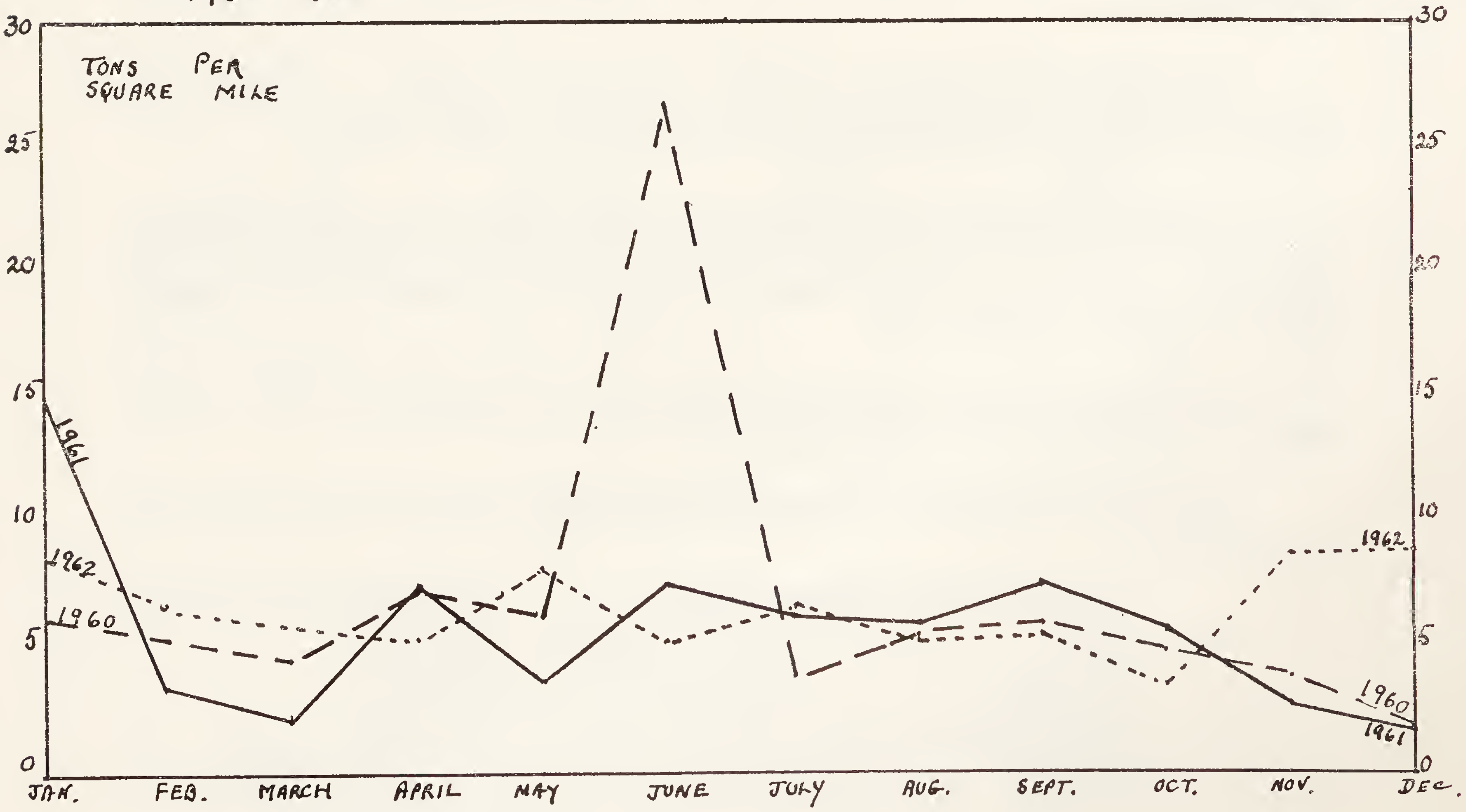
JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL - RESIDENTIAL. pH VALUE.

1960 - 1962



JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL RESIDENTIAL. INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1960 - 1962



Average total solids for the town in 1952 — 20.82 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1953 — 16.72 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1954 — 12.81 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1955 — 16.76 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1956 — 17.59 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1957 — 19.747 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1958 — 17.576 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1959 — 15.492 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1960 — 16.635 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1961 — 15.28 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1962 — 14.369 tons per square mile.

pH Value — Expresses degree of alkalinity of water.
Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by Coal, Tar, Phenols, etc.)
Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, amonia).

Meat and Food Inspection

It is essential that clean food be made a must in these days of cleanliness and hygiene and the public are at last becoming more and more clean food minded.

The work of the public health department in this matter is prevention rather than cure.

The department at all times seeks to ensure that at any time and any place all that will contribute to the comfort and health of the individual is assured.

In recent years greater efforts have been made to improve the general standards of hygiene and food handling, especially in the case of personnel, premises and equipment.

One of the codes of practice which does cause alarm to your Health Department is the misuse by green grocers in the town of allowing potatoes, vegetables, etc., to be placed outside their shops for sale not the required height from the ground.

All these traders have been warned of this practice and in future legal action will be taken to prevent this.

Appended below is a list of condemnations which have been made during 1962 :—

Miscellaneous tinned foods ...	660 lbs.
Fish	215 lbs.
Fruit	162 lbs.
Potatoes	1,296 lbs.
Tomatoes	140 lbs.
Cheese	7 lbs. 12 oz.
Bananas	4,592 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1962

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	166	—	6	858	1,111	—
Number inspected	166	—	6	858	1,111	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	47	36	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	3.61	—	—	5.47	3.24	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerocis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerocis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT CONDEMNATIONS DURING 1962

Reason for Condemnation	BEASTS		PIGS		SHEEP		TOTAL
	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Angioma	—	7¼	—	—	—	—	7¼
Cirrhosis	—	27¾	—	87¾	—	73½	189
Filaria Strongles ...	—	—	—	—	—	29½	29½
	—	35	—	87	—	103	225¾

No. of animals killed — 2,141.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	...	Nil
Other Slaughterhouses	...	1
Number of inspections	...	342

Clean, disease free meat is essential and worthwhile to the ratepayer.

A great improvement has taken place since the 1958 regulations.

Personal hygiene amongst slaughtermen has been greatly affected by these regulations, due to higher standards and discussions with enlightened butchers and slaughterers.

One of the biggest complaints is about the state of the animals when they arrive at the slaughterhouse in a disgraceful condition. These cattle should be cleaned by the producer before being sent to market as all this leads to contamination, and it is impossible for slaughtermen to keep themselves clean when livestock are brought to the slaughterhouse in this manner.

The purpose of meat inspection is to ensure that all meat of an unwholesome nature is definitely rejected for human consumption.

The final decision of fitness of meat for human consumption must be taken by the meat inspector using at all times all the resources and results of all examinations.

Mobile Shops

Whilst mobile shops provide a valuable service in general especially in rural areas, there seems to be very little reason for their exemption from so many of the regulations which govern and control the activities of the trader occupying shop premises.

A tightening up of the legislation would be welcomed amongst public health inspectors.

It is very difficult to understand why a sink and a wash-hand basin are required in a food shop, yet only a sink is asked for in a mobile shop. Surely, apart from basic hygienic requirements, the opportunity to get dirty must be at least as great for the driver/food handler as for his shop-bound colleague.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, a local authority may make byelaws for hairdressers and barbers.

Legislation has lagged behind the actual circumstances giving rise to it. It is true that hairdressers' premises have much improved to what they were 20 years ago.

In the new act, Local Authorities' power is confined to enforcing the byelaws, not registration.

This is a step in the right direction at last, but more satisfaction could be obtained if registration was brought in.

Litter

As in previous years, 1962 was no exception regarding the scattering of litter indiscriminately about the country and sea front.

Television programmes — some too late at night, anti-litter campaigns, the results secured from publicity, can never match the cost involved.

There is, for the most part, little apparent change.

Who is to blame? The blame lies between those who scatter litter and other materials indiscriminately and Local Authorities whose services are not flexible to provide the necessary facilities.

Nevertheless, one cannot always put the blame for the present lack of litter-consciousness at the door of Local Authorities.

Broadly speaking, there are two types of litter, firstly, litter which consists of discarded fish and chip papers, sweet and cigarette packets, picnic wrappings, and secondly, larger items such as mattresses, old cars and builder's rubbish and furniture.

In the first case, this is due to thoughtlessness and do-not-care attitude, and in the second, wilfulness.

It is due to the depositing of the larger items that the Local Authority services come in for castigation.

A large number of Authorities make a nominal charge for the collection service of bulky items, based on the time taken to remove same.

In dispute of this, many ratepayers risk the illicit dumping of unwanted articles on open spaces, ditches, etc., rather than pay.

The cost of removing and disposing of old and unwanted furniture is considerable, and it is not fair that the ratepayer should be burdened with this cost.

On the question of litter, unresolved problems still exist, and no straightforward solutions offer themselves.

Noise

The Noise Abatement Act recognised, for the first time in history, that noise can be a danger to health.

Noise is created by man and accepted by man, for the most part, with resignation.

Although everyone develops an immunity to an increasing number of noises, there are limits beyond which health and humour, temper and efficiency must suffer.

This Act was long overdue as a protective measure for the preservation of the sane, intelligent and sensitive.

The fact is that noise is one of the greatest evils of our times. This has been accomplished by day and night propaganda by every means possible.

Noise is now part of the Public Health Act, and therefore surely no member of the public is going to query anything which is done on his or her behalf for their health's sake.

Refuse Disposal

Increasing volumes of refuse, and if one has a limited tipping space, mean that treatment of crude refuse must be an accepted method of disposal. Fortnuately there is sufficient land available in this area for there to be no need for treatment of crude refuse.

The nature of refuse is becoming lighter and bulkier all the time.

The question of disposing of furniture, etc., removed from the town is becoming a problem.

New tipping land will have to be found for 1963, as by then the old site will be completed.

Public Cleansing and Salvage—Refuse Collection

During the year a weekly collection of refuse was achieved. The question of labour trouble was reduced, somewhat due to unemployment.

The answer to the labour problem is in the question of remuneration, the weekly wage packet has become more important than security.

We still get a percentage of the right type of man for this work, but some are let down by the casual drifters with the couldn't care less attitude.

The answer is, upgrade the job and get the right man.

With the right man and right machine progress can be achieved in this work.

The right vehicles must be selected for the appropriate district taking into consideration the area concerned, streets to be covered and haulage to tip.

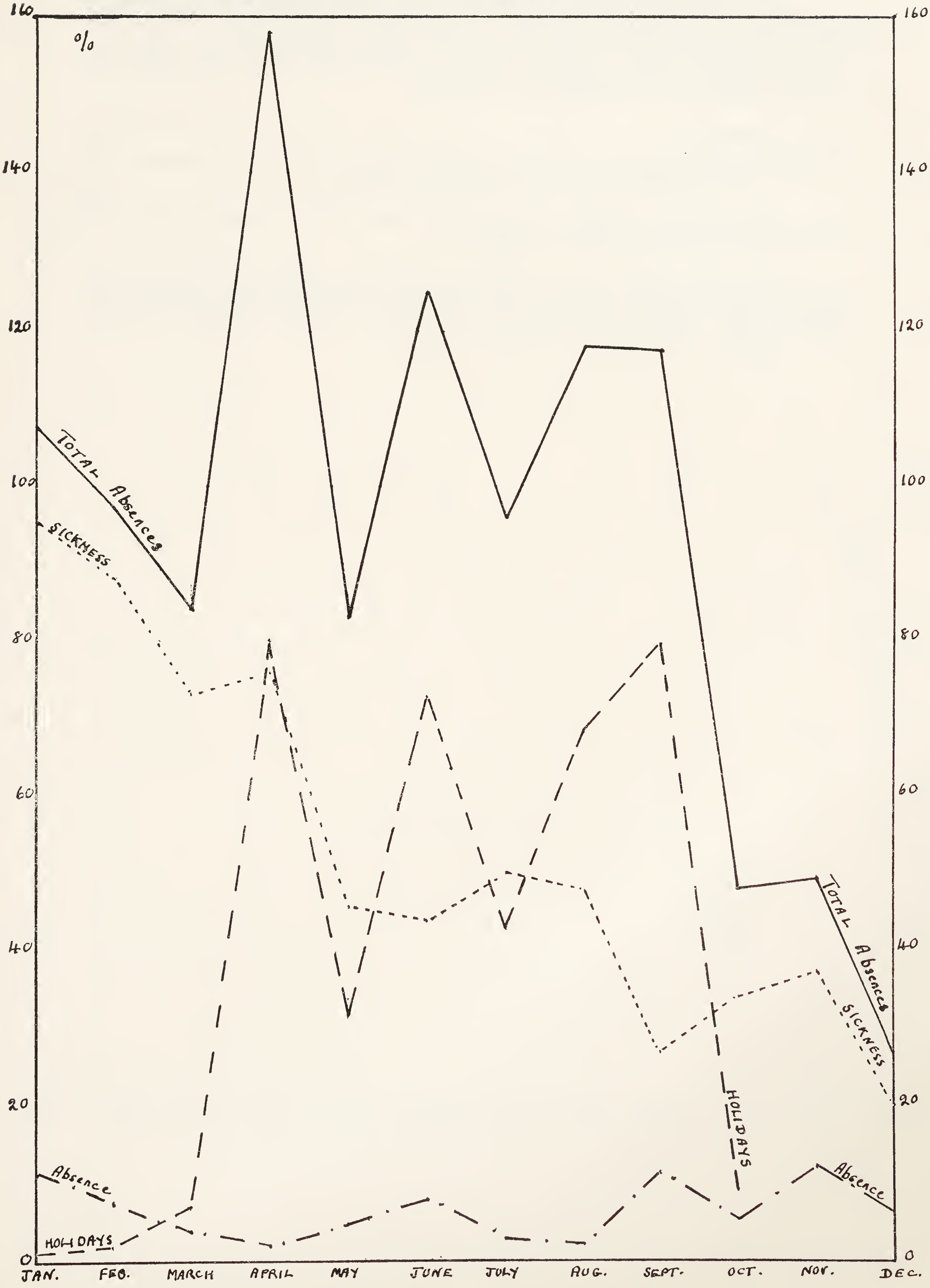
The paper sack system has been continued on the Ings Farm Estate east of the town and on the Council Estate off Mersey Road.

The paper sack method is the answer to dustbin loading as it is more hygienic and noiseless, but it is wishful thinking to claim that it is 100% efficient in all directions. However every effort has been made to almost reach this standard.

The fire risk from hot ashes was not of much significance, and in the main, people soon realise the need to avoid hot ashes in the paper sacks.

Eleven Local Authorities visited both sites where the paper sacks are being used during 1962, and were favourable impressed by same.

REFUSE COLLECTION, 1962. TIME LOST %



Snow Clearing

Snow commenced to fall on New Year's Eve and again in November. All ploughs and equipment were in use, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Engineer's and Parks Departments for their co-operation during these periods of snow. All the employees gave their best in most difficult and unpleasant conditions.

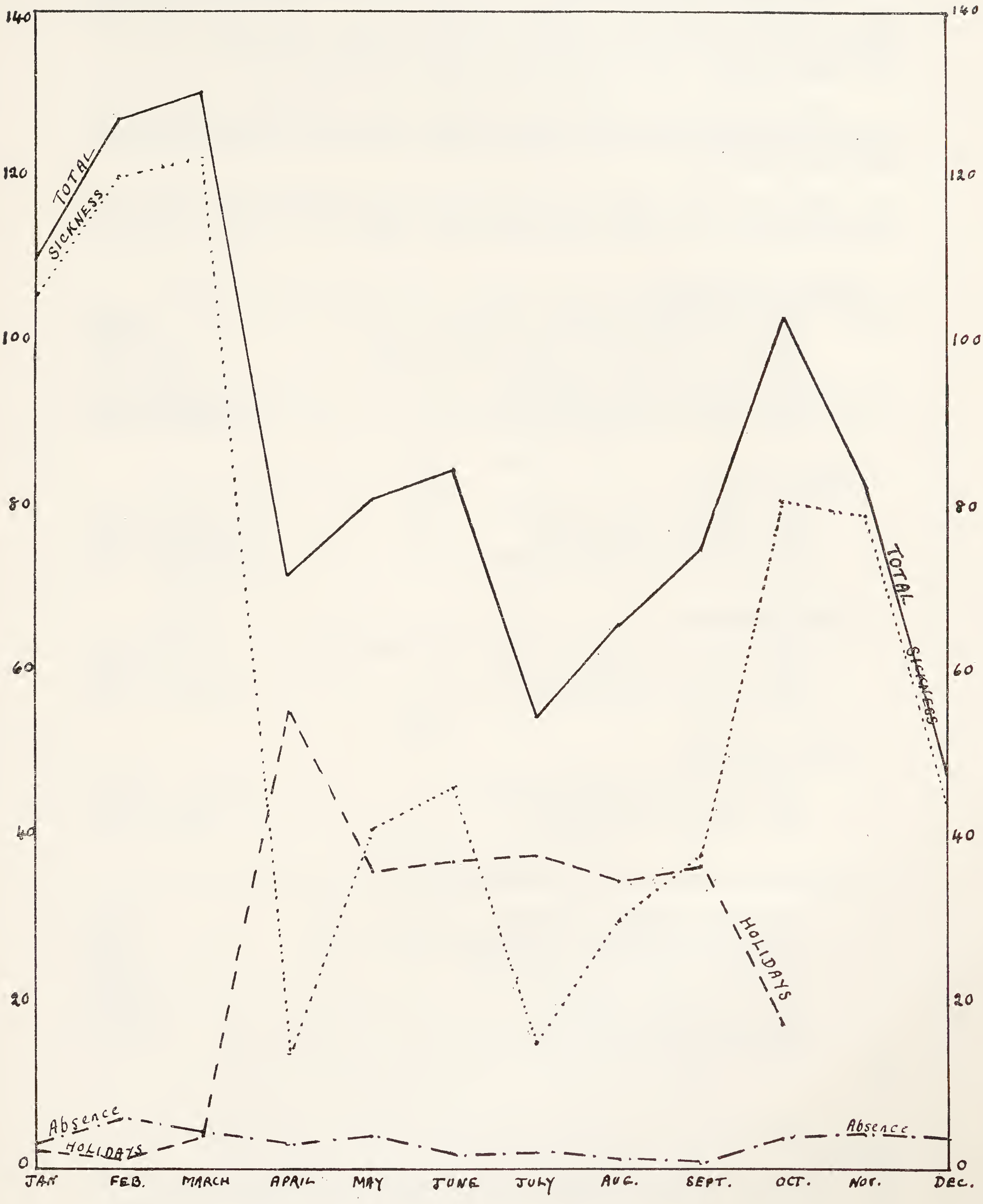
Street Cleansing

Street cleansing is carried out by three mechanical sweepers and the three manulectric trucks and orderly barrows.

Mechanical sweeping is less costly than the manual method even though brush costs per mile are dearer.

Brush life varies due to surface conditions, concrete sufaces produce more wear than tarmac, but the main factor to be considered is the pressure setting of the brushes. Unfortunately it is not always possible to ensure that operators will adhere to these settings.

STREET SWEEPING - 1962. TIME LOST %



Gully Cleansing

Your two gully cleansing machines were employed full time on gully cleansing and sewer flushing throughout the year and during the summer from June to September, the High Street, Esplanade, Coatham Road, and Station Road, were flushed with sea water.

The machines are hired out to other Local Authorities and farmers to empty cesspools, etc., for which a slight amount of money is brought into the Department.

Below will be found a summary of the cleansing costs, including Salvage, for the year ended 31st December, 1962 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	6,148
Total estimated tonnage collected	17,000
Weight of refuse per 1,000 pop. per day	29.8 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	£1/10/7d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£825/4/1.5d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£2,184/7/4.4d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	3/7.4d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£97/14/3.4d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£258/13/1.3d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleansed during year	30,765,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	6/6.8d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£320/19/3.6d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	22,700
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	£108/17/11.6d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£78/9/6.3d.

The basis of this report is as follows :—

Estimated normal population	31,500
Approximate number of premises	11,900
Tonnage collected (estimated)	17,000
Cost of refuse collection	£25,994
Cost of refuse disposal	£3,078
Cost of street cleansing	£10,110
Cost of gully cleansing	2,472

Salvage

During the year the quota of salvage was decreased and also the price. This had an adverse effect on the quantity and price per month.

Salvage is still collected by means of trailers attached to each vehicle and by one Scammell and two trailers from Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

The recent depression in waste paper has tended to spotlight the charging for collection, on the basis that much of it is trade refuse.

A number of Local Authorities are known to be considering a charge as against an alternative to ceasing special collections altogether.

If the time came that the price for waste paper, etc., was uneconomical, then in this area, the paper, etc., would be disposed of by controlled tipping.

Whilst waste paper, etc., is being sent to the mills as a source of revenue, it is also a method of disposal and conservation of valuable tipping space.

Herewith find a list of paper, cardboard, rags, scrap metal, collected by the Health Department for 1962 and the amounts obtained for same :—

	Tons	**Cwts.**	**Qtrs.**	**£**	**s.**	**d.**
Mixed Paper ...	769	0	1	6,010	8	10
Cardboard ...	541	12	1	5,272	3	7
Newspaper ...	91	7	2	759	3	4
Paper Bags ...	23	15	2	47	15	0
Aluminium ...		1	3	4	7	6
Lead		6	2	12	6	0
Scrap	7	8	3	55	7	4
Rags	9	5	1	95	6	11
Scrap Tyres ...	1	1	3	7	12	3
	1,4~~3~~3 4	19	2	£12,264	10	9

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1962 :—

(a)	Council ...	171
(b)	Other ...	364

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	211
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	530
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 10

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 86

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

(1) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 81

(2) Number of dwellinghouses where work is in progress but not yet complete ... ... Nil

(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served) ... ... Nil

(4) Number of notices outstanding 5

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... ... Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—

(a) By owners ... ... Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 1 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed ... ... Nil

Rent Act, 1957

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	3
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue Certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	3
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
Number of Certificates issued	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute and to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health Committee, to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. S. R. Burrell, to the Chief Officials of the Council, to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, to the whole of the Inspectoral staff and to the Clerical staff, to the staff and workmen of the Health Department for their willingness and co-operation throughout the past twelve months towards completing the daily tasks and duties, for without their loyal and conscientious support at all times it would not have been possible for your Health Department to achieve anything like the results which have transpired.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. HUDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector
& Cleansing Superintendent.

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